1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Punjab	26	715.57	268.26	178.74
23.	Rajasthan	29	1193.25	491.23	385.82
24.	Sikkim	4	164.19	163.24	15473
25.	Tamil Nadu	41	948.12	457.94	441.82
26.	Tripura	7	146.74	135.83	54.31
27.	Uttar Pradesh	36	1091.30	340.09	236.63
28.	Uttaranchal	6	310.08	303.15	279.76
29.	West Bengal	21	442.20	130.64	92.92
	TOTAL	583	19180.46	9264.67	6306.86

Status of hydro power dams

674. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are studying points raised by some countries on the hydro power dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of each dam?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Several issues are raised by various countries on construction of dams in various foras within and outside the country. However, no specific proposal is under consideration of the Government. The hydro projects are site specific and planning of every project involving construction of dam is done individually taking into account all the factors including safety of dam, resettlement and rehabilitation, submergence, environmental impact etc.

Increase in load-shedding

675. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of power supply throughout the country has deteriorated to such an extent that most of the people have to face load-shedding upto fourteen hours or more;

(b) if so, the factors which contribute to the constant short supply and failure of the concerned authorities to meet the increasing demand;

(c) whether Government have ever made any assessment of financial loss to Government and the general public due to the power cuts as well as due to wastage of electricity at High places including Government departments; and

(d) how many years Government expect to take to solve the problem of load-shedding in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) There has been an overall shortage of power in the country during the current summer season except in a few States. The shortages vary from State to State, month to month and hour to hour. The load shedding and power cuts are imposed by the respective States depending on demand of power and its availability. The power demand of a State is met from its own generation, allocation from Central Sector Generating stations and through bilateral short-term arrangement. The main reason for short supply of power in increase in demand for power outstripping the increase in availability of power.

(c) As per CEA, no such assessment is available.

(d) National Electricity Policy, *inter-alia,* envisages that demand of power be fully met by 2012 and that energy and peaking shortages be overcome with 5% spinning reserve being available. States have been accordingly advised to create adequate generation capacity to fully meet the growing demand of the electricity. Central Government on its part has geared up its Central Sector Undertakings to enhance their generating capacity. A strong national grid has also been planned for providing adequate infrastructure for inter-state/inter-regional transfer of power to ensure optimum utilization of generation capacity and to transmit electricity from surplus regions to deficit regions.